



October 8, 2009

AMERICAN SCHOLASTIC MATHEMATICS ASSOCIATION
JR/INTER SCHOOL DIVISION
SOLUTIONS, CONTEST # 1 2009-2010

Adviser: Score the contest using the answers below or equivalents. Send the scorecard within 5 days. Make up any missed contests as soon as possible. Include cumulative scores for all students.

ANSWERS

<p>1. T represents 8 R represents 7 Y represents 9 M represents 6 A represents 2 H represents 4</p> $\frac{T - R + Y}{M + A + T \div H} = \frac{8 - 7 + 9}{6 + 2 + 8 \div 4}$ <p>by order of operations:</p> $\frac{1 + 9}{6 + 2 + 2} = \frac{10}{10} = 1 \quad \text{ANSWER: 1}$	1. 1
<p>2. A F E D C B</p> <p>If $\overline{AF} = 3$, $\overline{AE} = 6$, $\overline{AD} = 12$, $\overline{AC} = 24$ and $\overline{AB} = 48$ ANSWER: 48 or 48 units</p>	2. 48 units
<p>3. Let p = number of plates bought</p> $\begin{aligned} (2/3)p + (1/2)p - (1/4)p + 2 &= p \\ (8/12)p + (6/12)p - (3/12)p + 2 &= p \\ (11/12)p + 2 &= (12/12)p \\ 2 &= p/12 \\ 24 &= p \end{aligned}$ <p style="text-align: right;">ANSWER: He bought 24 plates</p>	3. 24 plates
<p>4. 44 mph for 198 lasted 4 and 1/2 hours $300 - 198 = 102$ miles to go in 2 hours You must average 51 mph to arrive on time. ANSWER: 51 mph</p>	4. 51 mph
<p>5. ON-ON-ON-ON OFF-ON-OFF-ON Omit these because 2 adjacent "off"s: ON-OFF-ON-ON OFF-ON-ON-ON ON-ON-OFF-OFF OFF-OFF-OFF-ON ON-OFF-ON-OFF OFF-ON-ON-OFF ON-OFF-OFF-OFF OFF-OFF-ON-OFF ON-ON-ON-OFF OFF-ON-OFF-OFF ON-OFF-OFF-ON OFF-ON-OFF-OFF ON-ON-OFF-ON OFF-OFF-OFF-OFF OFF-OFF-OFF-OFF OFF-OFF-ON-ON ANSWER: 8</p>	5. 8
<p>6. Let x = first odd integer and x + 2 = second odd integer</p> $\begin{aligned} x + x + 2 + x(x + 2) &= 119 \\ 2x + 2 + x^2 + 2x &= 119 \\ x^2 + 4x + 2 &= 119 \\ x^2 + 4x - 117 &= 0 \\ (x + 13)(x - 9) &= 0 \\ x + 13 = 0 &\quad x - 9 = 0 \\ x = -13 &\quad x = 9 \\ \text{reject } x = -13 &\quad x + 2 = 11 \end{aligned}$ <p style="text-align: right;">ANSWER: 9, 11 in any order</p>	6. 9, 11 in any order
<p>7. Let c = regular price of the cartridge</p> $\begin{aligned} c - 15\% \text{ of } c &= 0.85c \\ 0.85c - 0.10(0.85c) &= 25.09 \\ 0.85c - 0.085c &= 25.09 \\ 0.765c &= 25.09 \\ c &= 32.80 \quad (32.797 \approx 32.80) \end{aligned}$ <p style="text-align: right;">ANSWER: \$32.80</p>	7. \$32.80

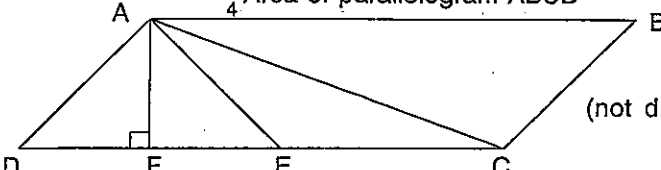


AMERICAN SCHOLASTIC MATHEMATICS ASSOCIATION
JR/INTER SCHOOL DIVISION
SOLUTIONS, CONTEST # 2 2009-2010

November 12, 2009

Adviser: Score the contest using the answers below or equivalents. Send the scorecard within 5 days. Make up any missed contests as soon as possible. Include cumulative scores for all students.

ANSWERS

<p>1. Let xy = original 2 digit number. Let $xy3$ = new 3-digit number $xy + 372 = xy3$, y must be 1 $x1 + 372 = x13$, x must be 4 $41 + 372 = 413$, xy must be 41</p> <p align="right">ANSWER: 41</p>	<p>1. 41</p>
<p>2. Mr. B G W Mr. B G W Ties B X ✓ X Shirts B X X ✓ G X X ✓ G ✓ X X W ✓ X X W X ✓ X</p> <p align="right">Mr. White is wearing a blue shirt</p> <p align="right">ANSWER: Blue</p>	<p>2. Blue</p>
<p>3. Work backwards: Let x = number 60% more than 10 is $10 + 6 = 16$ 25% less than 16 is $16 - 4 = 12$ 50% more than $x = 12$ $.5x + x = 12$ $1.5x = 12$ $x = 8$</p> <p align="right">ANSWER: 8</p>	<p>3. 8</p>
<p>4. There are six possible outcomes: ABC; ACB; BAC; BCA; CAB; CBA There is only 1 possible outcome in alphabetical order. Therefore, the probability of the horses finishing a race in alphabetical order is $\frac{1}{6}$. ANSWER: $\frac{1}{6}$</p>	<p>4. $\frac{1}{6}$</p>
<p>5. Since $35 = 5 \times 7$ and $77 = 7 \times 11$, $(5 \times 11) = 55$ must also be a factor. The factors we can list are: 1, 5, 7, 11, 35, 55, 77 and 5×77 or 385.</p> <p align="right">ANSWER: 385</p>	<p>5. 385</p>
<p>6. Let x = the number $\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{2}{3}x = 42$ $\frac{3x}{6} + \frac{4x}{6} = 42$ $\frac{7x}{6} = 42$ $7x = 252$ $x = 36$</p> <p align="right">ANSWER: 36</p>	<p>6. 36</p>
<p>7. Parallelogram ABCD has height AF. Triangle ADE has height AF Area $\triangle ADE = \frac{1}{2}AF \cdot DE$. Area of parallelogram ABCD = $AF \cdot 2DE$ Area $\triangle ADE = \frac{1}{2}AF \cdot \frac{1}{2}2DC$ = $AF \cdot DC$ = $\frac{1}{4}(AF \cdot 2DC)$ = $\frac{1}{4}$Area of parallelogram ABCD</p>  <p align="right">(not drawn to scale)</p> <p align="right">ANSWER: 1:4 or $\frac{1}{4}$</p>	<p>7. 1:4 or $\frac{1}{4}$</p>

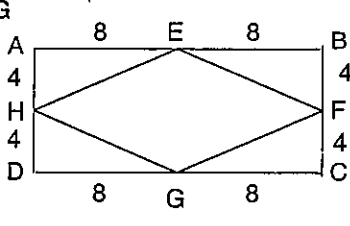
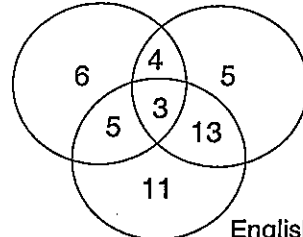


AMERICAN SCHOLASTIC MATHEMATICS ASSOCIATION
JR/INTER SCHOOL DIVISION
SOLUTIONS, CONTEST # 3 2009-2010

December 10, 2009

Adviser: Score the contest using the answers below or equivalents. Send the scorecard within 5 days. Make up any missed contests as soon as possible. Include cumulative scores for all students.

ANSWERS

<p>1. To write the numerals 1, 2, 3, . . . , 100, the following are used: 11 zeros, 21 ones and 20 each of twos, threes, . . . nines for a total of 192 digits. Their sum is 901. Thus the mean is 901/192; median is 5, mode is 1. ANSWER: Mean = 901/192 or 4.6875, Median = 5, Mode = 1 (all answers required)</p>	<p>1. Mean = 901/192 or 4.6875 Median = 5 Mode = 1 (all answers required)</p>
<p>2. Work backwards. The third man left 8 apples, which is 2/3 of what he found. $8 = \frac{2}{3} \text{ of } x. \quad x = 12.$ He found 12 apples. The second man left 12 apples, which is 2/3 of what he found. $12 = \frac{2}{3} \text{ of } y. \quad y = 18.$ He found 18 apples. The first man left 18 apples, which is 2/3 of what he found. $18 = \frac{2}{3} \text{ of } z. \quad z = 27.$ ANSWER: 27 apples</p>	<p>2. 27 apples</p>
<p>3. Let l = length, w = width $\triangle AEH \cong \triangle EBF \cong \triangle FCG \cong \triangle HDG$ $l = 2w$ $AEFGH = A_{ABCD} - 4A_{\triangle AEH}$ $P_{ABCD} = 48$ $AEFGH = 128 - 4\left(\frac{8 \cdot 4}{2}\right)$ $2l + 2w = 48$ $= 128 - 64$ $2(2w) + 2w = 48$ $AEFGH = 64 \text{ square units}$ $6w = 48$ $w = 8, l = 16$ $A_{ABCD} = lw = 16 \cdot 8 = 128$</p>  <p align="right">ANSWER: 64 sq. units</p>	<p>3. 64 sq. units</p>
<p>4.</p>  <p>Adding, $5 + 4 + 3 + 13 + 6 + 5 + 11 = 47$ ANSWER: 47</p>	<p>4. 47</p>
<p>5. 12 dozen oranges at 24¢ a dozen = \$2.88 spent $12 \times 12 = 144 - 18 \text{ bad oranges} = 126 \text{ sold at } \frac{3}{8}\text{¢} = \\3.36 earned. $\\$3.36 - \\$2.88 = \\$0.48 \text{ gain}$ $\frac{.48}{2.88} = \frac{x}{100}$ $2.88x = 48 \quad x = 16 \frac{2}{3} \%$ ANSWER: 16 2/3% gain</p>	<p>5. $16 \frac{2}{3} \%$ gain</p>
<p>6. 9 notebooks cost either \$9.55, 9.60, 9.65, 9.70, 9.75, 9.80, 9.85, or 9.90. Using the rules of divisibility, the only number that works is: 9 notebooks for \$9.90 or 1 notebook for \$1.10. ANSWER: \$1.10</p>	<p>6. \$1.10</p>
<p>7. Let F = Fredburger, m = milk shake, f = order of fries. (1) $F + m + f = \\$3.72$, (2) $F = m + 2f$, (3) $3m = F + f$ (1) and (3): $m + 3m = \\$3.72, \quad m = \\0.93 (3) $3m = F + f, \quad F = 3(\\$0.93) - f, \quad F = \\$2.79 - f$ (2) $m = F - 2f, \quad \\$0.93 = (\\$2.79 - f) - 2f, \quad \\$1.86 = 3f, \quad f = \\0.62 (2) $F = \\$0.93 + 2(\\$0.62), \quad F = \\$2.17$ Fredburger = \$2.17, milkshake = \$0.93, 1 order of fries = \$0.62 ANSWER: $\\$2.17 + \\$0.93 + \\$0.62 + \\$0.62 = \\$4.34$</p>	<p>7. \$4.34</p>



January 14, 2010

AMERICAN SCHOLASTIC MATHEMATICS ASSOCIATION
JR/INTER SCHOOL DIVISION
SOLUTIONS, CONTEST # 4 2009-2010

Adviser: Score the contest using the answers below or equivalents. Send the scorecard within 5 days. Make up any missed contests as soon as possible. Include cumulative scores for all students.

ANSWERS

<p>1. 96 wagons - 12 broken down = 84 left. Each took 1 more person, therefore the 12 broken wagons had 84 people in all or $84 \div 12 = 7$ people in each originally ANSWER: 7</p>	<p>1. 7</p>
<p>2. $3 * [(7 \# 3) \# (3 * 4)] = 3 * [(7 \# 3) \# (3 * 4 + 1)]$ $= 3 * [(7 \# 3) \# 13]$ $= 3 * [(\frac{7+3}{2}) \# 13]$ $= 3 * [5 \# 13]$ $= 3 * [\frac{5+13}{2}]$ $= 3 * 9$ $= 3 * 9 + 1 = 28$ ANSWER: 28</p>	<p>2. 28</p>
<p>3. Let x = amount larger barrel holds. $\frac{5}{6}$ of 336 = 280 L $280 = \frac{4}{9}$ of larger barrel $280 = \frac{4}{9} * x$ $2520 = 4x, 630 = x$ The larger barrel holds 630 L ANSWER: 630 L</p>	<p>3. 630 liters</p>
<p>4. Area square = $1 \times 1 = 1$, Area $\Delta I = \frac{b \times h}{2} = \frac{a^2}{2}$ But, by Pythagorean Theorem, $a^2 + a^2 = 1$ $2a^2 = 1$ $a^2 = \frac{1}{2}$ therefore $\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{4} = \text{Area } \Delta I$ Area $\Delta II = \frac{1}{4}$ Area of shape = $1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = 1 \frac{1}{2}$ ANSWER: $1 \frac{1}{2}$</p>	<p>4. $1 \frac{1}{2}$</p>
<p>5. 5% of \$1,500 = \$75 commission 7% of \$1,500 = \$105 commission 10% of \$12,800 = \$1,280 commission Total sales = \$15,800 Total commission = \$1,460 ANSWER: \$1,460</p>	<p>5. \$1,460</p>
<p>6. Let so = solid and st = striped The following trees show all the outcomes: sister's ball brother's ball The favorable outcomes are starred. Out of the 20 outcomes, 4 show brother's ball to be striped. ANSWER: $\frac{4}{20}$ or $\frac{1}{5}$ or 0.2</p>	<p>6. $\frac{4}{20}$ or $\frac{1}{5}$ or 0.2</p>
<p>7. Larry has 89 dimes = \$8.90 112 quarters = \$28.00 7 half-dollars = \$3.50 67 one-dollar bills = \$67.00 7 five-dollar bills = \$35.00 total = \$142.40 \$144.00 - \$142.40 = \$1.60. This means he needs 32 nickels, but since he has MORE THAN ENOUGH, he must have 33 nickels. ANSWER: 33</p>	<p>7. 33 nickels</p>



February 11, 2010

AMERICAN SCHOLASTIC MATHEMATICS ASSOCIATION
JR/INTER SCHOOL DIVISION
SOLUTIONS, CONTEST #5 2009-2010

Adviser: Score the contest using the answers below or equivalents. Send the scorecard within 5 days. Make up any missed contests as soon as possible. Include cumulative scores for all students.

ANSWERS

<p>1. In half a day the clock chimes: $12(4 + 8 + 12 + 16) + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10 + 11 + 12$ $= 480 + 78 = 558$ chimes. In one day, the clock chimes $558 \times 2 = 1116$ In one week, the clock chimes $1116 \times 7 = 7812$ times ANSWER: 7812</p>	<p>1. 7812</p>								
<p>2. Area ABCD = $25^2 = 625$ sq. cm 625 sq. cm - (25% of 625) = $625 - 156.25$ Area EFGH = $156.25 = (12.5)^2$ Dimensions of sq. EFGH - one side = 12.5 cm ANSWER: 12.5 or 12 1/2 cm</p>	<p>2. 12.5 or 12 1/2 cm</p>								
<p>3. $\frac{5280 \text{ feet (in a mile)}}{1056 \text{ revolutions (in a mile)}} = 5$ feet (in a revolution) Therefore circumference of wheel is 5 $2\pi r = 5$ feet $r = \frac{5}{2\pi}$ feet, $r \approx 0.8$ feet ANSWER: About 0.8 feet</p>	<p>3. About 0.8 feet</p>								
<p>4. $(\frac{1}{2})^{-1} = 2$ $[(\frac{1}{2})^{-1} + (\frac{1}{3})^{-1} + (\frac{1}{5})^{-1} + (\frac{1}{7})^{-1}]^{-1}$ $(\frac{1}{3})^{-1} = 3$ $[2 + 3 + 5 + 7]^{-1}$ $(\frac{1}{5})^{-1} = 5$ $(\frac{1}{7})^{-1} = 7$ $(17)^{-1} = \frac{1}{17}$ ANSWER: $\frac{1}{17}$</p>	<p>4. $\frac{1}{17}$</p>								
<p>5. $\begin{array}{c} 14190 \\ \swarrow \searrow \\ 2 \times 7095 \\ \swarrow \searrow \\ 5 \times 1419 \\ \swarrow \searrow \\ 3 \times 473 \\ \swarrow \searrow \\ 11 \times 43 \end{array}$ Make a factor tree to find prime factors $43 - 11 = 32$ ANSWER: 32</p>	<p>5. 32</p>								
<p>6. Let f = number of females, Let m = number of males $f/m = 7/4$; $4f = 7m$; $f = 7/4m$ $(f - 3)/(m - 12) = 5/2$; $2(f - 3) = 5(m - 12)$; $2f - 6 = 5m - 60$ by substituting, $2(7/4m) - 6 = 5m - 60$; $7/2m - 6 = 5m - 60$; $54 = 3/2m$; $36 = m$ $f = 7/4(36) = 63$ $(f - 3) = 63 - 3 = 60$ $(m - 12) = 36 - 12 = 24$. $60 + 24 = 84$ ANSWER: 84</p>	<p>6. 84</p>								
<p>7. <table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: top; margin-right: 20px;"> <tr><td>Ed</td><td>18,750</td></tr> <tr><td>Dana</td><td>15,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Monica</td><td>12,500</td></tr> <tr><td>Total</td><td>46,250</td></tr> </table> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: top;"> Monica $12,500/46,250 = 10/37$ of the deli $10/37$ of 18,500 = 5000 ANSWER: \$5000 </div> </p>	Ed	18,750	Dana	15,000	Monica	12,500	Total	46,250	<p>7. \$5000</p>
Ed	18,750								
Dana	15,000								
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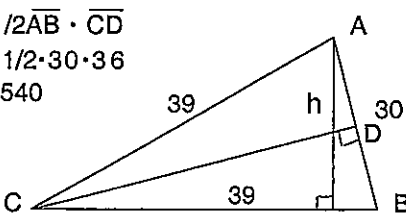


AMERICAN SCHOLASTIC MATHEMATICS ASSOCIATION
JR/INTER SCHOOL DIVISION
SOLUTIONS, CONTEST # 6 2009-2010

March 11, 2010

Adviser: Score the contest using the answers below or equivalents. Send the scorecard within 5 days. Make up any missed contests as soon as possible. Include cumulative scores for all students.

ANSWERS

<p>1. Because $\triangle ABC$ is isosceles, \overline{CD} bisects \overline{AB} so that $\overline{AD} = 15$. We can find \overline{CD}:</p> $(\overline{AD})^2 + (\overline{CD})^2 = (\overline{AC})^2$ $15^2 + (\overline{CD})^2 = 39^2$ $225 + (\overline{CD})^2 = 1521$ $(\overline{CD})^2 = 1296$ $\overline{CD} = \sqrt{1296} = 36$ <p>From a different perspective.</p> $\text{Area}\triangle ABC = 1/2bh$ $540 = 1/2 \cdot 39 \cdot h$ $1080 = 39 \cdot h, \quad h \approx 27.7$ <p align="right">ANSWER: ≈ 27.7</p> 	<p>1. about 27.7</p>																
<p>2. Let x = number sold</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="142 815 1131 949"> <thead> <tr> <th>Day</th> <th>Number to be sold</th> <th>Number sold</th> <th>Number left</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Mon.</td> <td>10</td> <td>x</td> <td>$10 - x$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tues.</td> <td>$2(10 - x) = 20 - 2x$</td> <td>x</td> <td>$(20 - 2x) - x = 20 - 3x$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wed.</td> <td>$3(20 - 3x) = 60 - 9x$</td> <td>x</td> <td>$(60 - 9x) - x = 60 - 10x$</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> $60 - 10x = 0$ $60 = 10x, \quad 6 = x$ <p align="right">ANSWER: 6</p>	Day	Number to be sold	Number sold	Number left	Mon.	10	x	$10 - x$	Tues.	$2(10 - x) = 20 - 2x$	x	$(20 - 2x) - x = 20 - 3x$	Wed.	$3(20 - 3x) = 60 - 9x$	x	$(60 - 9x) - x = 60 - 10x$	<p>2. 6</p>
Day	Number to be sold	Number sold	Number left														
Mon.	10	x	$10 - x$														
Tues.	$2(10 - x) = 20 - 2x$	x	$(20 - 2x) - x = 20 - 3x$														
Wed.	$3(20 - 3x) = 60 - 9x$	x	$(60 - 9x) - x = 60 - 10x$														
<p>3. Let d = original price: let p = profit $p = 0.2d$</p> $p + 20 = \frac{d + 20}{3}$ $3p + 60 = d + 20$ $3(0.2d) + 60 = d + 20$ $0.6d + 60 = d + 20$ $40 = .4d$ $100 = d$ <p align="right">ANSWER: \$100</p>	<p>3. \$100</p>																
<p>4. Let t = Dr. McKay's age now: $3/13t + 4/39t + 1/2t + 13 = t$ $18/78t + 8/78t + 39/78t + 13 = t$ $65/78t + 13 = t$ $13 = 13/78t$ $1014 = 13t, \quad 78 = t$</p> <p align="right">ANSWER: 78 years old</p>	<p>4. 78 years old</p>																
<p>5. By looking: 1:11 is the time when the fewest lights are lit. 10:08 is the time when the greatest number of lights are lit. ANSWER: 1:11 and 10:08 (both answers required)</p>	<p>5. 1:11 and 10:08 (both answers required)</p>																
<p>6. Use each guess to find a common sum or difference:</p> <p>Karen's guess: $59 + 16 = 75, 59 - 16 = 43, 59 + 19 = 78^*$ $59 - 19 = 40, 59 + 43 = 102, 59 - 43 = 16$</p> <p>Beth's guess: $94 + 16 = 110, 94 - 16 = 78^*, 94 + 19 = 113$ $94 - 19 = 75, 94 + 43 = 137, 94 - 43 = 57$</p> <p>Jarrett's guess: $121 + 16 = 137, 121 - 16 = 105, 121 + 19 = 140$ $121 - 19 = 102, 121 + 43 = 164, 121 - 43 = 78^*$</p> <p align="right">ANSWER: 78 pounds</p>	<p>6. 78 pounds</p>																
<p>7. Let x = number of freshmen from neither WHS or LHS.</p> <p>Since all of WHS graduating students go to Augusta, 640 go to Augusta + 1/2 of 960 of LHS graduating students or 480 go to Augusta. But 1/2 of Augusta's freshmen class is from WHS so 1280 students are in Augusta's freshman class.</p> $1280 = 480 + 640 + x$ $1280 = 1120 + x$ $160 = x$ <p align="right">ANSWER: 160</p>	<p>7. 160</p>																

Note: Since this is the last contest of the year, the adviser must make sure the cumulative score for each student is indicated on the scorecard so that we can issue the award for your highest-scoring student.